NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE CZAR URGING GREATER HASTE. A CONVENTION CONCLUDED BETWEEN SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

The time when the Russians will cross the Dannbe is still the subject of general conjecture. It is supposed that they will not be ready to move before the 28th inst. There are strong indications that they will then cross between Ginrgevo and Turnu-that is west of the Turk ish quadrilateral. Six corps-about 144,000 men-are to operate in this direction, Russia has concluded a treaty with Servia, enabling her to transport troops through Servian territory. The Servian ruler has likewise placed himself on good terms with the Czar, at whose instance he is to make a show of neutrality. In Constantinople the peace party is gaining ground. Mehmed Rudchi Pasha has even advocated peace in presence of the

TURKS DEMANDING PEACE. MEHMED RUCHDI PASHA PLEADS FOR PEACE IN PRESENCE OF THE SULTAN-GERMANY EXPECTED

TO INTERVENE. LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople, in a disputch sent via Athens, says: "The peace party gains ground daily. At a council of war on Wednesday last, at which the Sultan presided, several of those present, especially Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha, strongly advocated peace. Ruchdi said it was now quite clear that Turkey could not hope for active aid from any Power, and could not carry on the war taken of Russia's recent declaration that she does not desire conquest, and that application be at once made to some friendly Power to obtain an armistice during which peace might be arranged. He implored the Sultan to take this step. The majority of the Council were, however, against Mehmed Ruebdi, and his proposals were deferred. I am assured that the peace party looks to the German Embassador for support, and that he does all in his power to su tain them. They gain a great advantage by Ruchdi Pasha thus publicly placing himself at their head. There must, however, be a disaster before the peace

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE.

TO CROSS ABOVE GIURGEVO-CERNAVODA

THREATENED. VIENNA, Monday, June 18, 1877 The crossing of the Danube will be postponed until the arrival of the Fourth and Thirteenth Army Corps at the front, which will not likely be before the 28th inst. At present the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps-about 144,000 men-are concentrated between the Aluta and Giergeve. LONDON, Menday, June 18, 1877.

"It is thought," the Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says, "ten days may elapse before all launches have already arrived, and a large siege-train is being collected, while the Eighth, Twelfth, and Eleventh-are ready to converge on that point. On the Aluta, behind Turnureli, the Ninth Corps is in waiting, and the Thirteenth is on the march to join it. The Fourly cross about Cernavoda or Kalarash

that all the inhabitants have been ordered to with-draw from the shore. Believers in this speedy commencement of operations actually name June 18 as the date on which the first attempt to cross the Danube will be made.

From another source, which is usually not less well informed, it is positively stated that a fortnight or so will elapse before the Russians are ready to undertake operations along the whole line. This party, as a reason for their belief, cite the imperfect state of the preparations. These were found so far backward on the Emperor's arrival at Ploiesti that he is said to have expressed his displeasure. Despite the obstacles caused by rains, it was thought more might have been done if it had not been for want of harmony and cooperation, extending even to those occupying very high positions. The establishment of magazines close to the Danube, and the collection of bridging materials are particularly considered very backward. Since the Czar's arrival fresh energy has been infused into all the preparations; but this at first was somewhat neutralized by various railway breakdowns. Those who do not believe in immediate operations explain the present great movement of troops by the supposition that the Commander-in-Chief had reasons to considerably modify his plan; and that according to the new arrangements six [216,000 men] of the eight army corps are to be concentrated on the comparatively short line between Giurgevo and Islash, on the River Aluta. Either of the foregoing opinions is plausible, and both are founded on observation on the spars?

RUSTCHUK, Monday, June 18, 1877. From 7 o'clock in the evening until midnight on Sunday large bodies of Russian troops of all arms were marching from Giurgevo to Slobosio, opposite

EAST INDIAN MUSSULMANS DISTURBED.

LONDON, Monday, June 18, 1877. The second edition of the Times has a Culcutta dispatch which says: "Although the Indian Mussulmans have hitherto shown few signs of interest in the war, it is certain that proclamations are in circulation which include a prayer only used when Islam is threatened with dire calamity and calling for help from all true believers."

SERVIA, RUSSIA, AND THE PORTE.

& TREATY CONCLUDED WITH RUSSIA, ALLOWING TROOPS TO PASS THROUGH SERVIA-FRIENDLY

ASSURANCES GIVEN TO TURKEY. LONDON, Monday, June 18, 1877. A Pesth telegram to The Standard says: "In order to avoid ground for the intervention of Austria, Servia will maintain armed neutrality. This has not prevented the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Servia enabling Russia to transfer troops through Servia. Already 7,000 men are marching toward Gladova and Turn-Severin." Further information on the attitude of Servia is given in a Buch arest telegram, which says: "If the purpose of leave to participate in the war, his representations have been futile. Prince Milan has received a hint to maintain a passive attitude, being told that Servia's self-denial will be reckoned for her good, and that her claims will not be overlooked when the day

of settlement arrives." CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 18, 1877. M. Cristics, the Servian agent, gave explanations to the Porte to-day respecting the visit of Prince intended as an act of courtesy. M. Cristics denied that the Servian Government followed a war policy, and contradicted the report that works were pro-Milan to the Czar. He repeated that it was solely

ceeding at Alexinatz. He said the object of Servia in the late war was to gain an extension of territory in Herzegovina as far as the Narenta River, but

3-pounders. The batteries attached to the infantry divisions consist of 4-pounders and 9-pounders in equal properties. The batteries attached to the infantry divisions are mounted ones, with six 4-pounders. never to establish Servian independence. The sovereignty of the Porte, said M. Cristics, was a guarantee for the advancement of Servia and the unity of the race, whereas Servia, independent, would fall under the domination of Russia or Austria.

THE MONTENEGRIN CONFLICT.

MANCHESTER, Monday, June 18, 1877. A Cettinje dispatch to The Guardian says it was decided a week ago at a Montenegrin council of war creased strength of the Montenegrin artillery, should the Turkish army retire, Niesics may now be easily stormed. The Turks, by advancing into the plain of Nicsies, have walked into a trap, perhaps, for should the Montenegrins block the Duga Pass the Turks will be unable to return. A lull is expected for the

AFFAIRS AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL. THE DEPUTIES DENIED INFORMATION-PRINCE HAS-

SAN WISITS THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 18, 1877. The United States steamer Despatch has arved at Smyrna. Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, will leave here for London on Wednesday. The Egyptian troops have le't for Varna. Prince Hassan visited the Sultan on Sunday. He will rejoin his troops

A body of Christian volunteers armed with Winchester and from any I. He niged that advantage should be rifes aff about to leave for the seat of war. Dervish taken of Russia's recent declaration that she does Pasha goes to Batum to-day. The Turkish Government is expected to-day to demand that the Chamber of Deputies vote on the proposal to issue an internal loan of 5,000,000 Turkish pounds.

It is said two Russian frigates have appeared off Cape Matapan, in the Morea, Greece. It is believed Hobart Pasha will leave for the Mediterranean

The editors and compositors of the two Turkish newspapers, Sciamet and Mussavat, have been exiled, and the sublication of the papers is suspended. LONDON, Monday, June 18, 1877.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says the Arable Journal El Jawaib having published an article attacking the Turkish Government for the disputch of 220 tons of damaged biscuits to Trebizond, the Chamber of Deputies lemanded explanations from Redif Pasha, Minister of THE EMPEROR DISSATISFID WITH THE BACKWARD- War, who, however, declined to come to the House. NESS OF THE PREPARATIONS-SIX ARMY CORES | Other members of the Cabinet attended the sitting and emoustrated against the reductions demanded by the

The Governor of Syria has been dismissed. Numerous charges are preferred against him.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted a total reduc-

tion of 300,000 Turkish pounds in the estimates of the

A DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY. Washington, June 18.—The State Departwill be ready. Intelligence which arrives here points to Giurgevo and Turau-Magureli as the most importation of 2,060,000 crowns for strengthening the notitary and navid forces of the kingdom, who a view,

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

A CORDON OF LIGHT AROUND TRONCLADS The British ironclad Inflexible has cost about \$2,500,000. If a Whitehead torpedo were planed to her bottom what would become of the Brillsh interest with the Fourth Corps. Ostentations demonstrations as soon as he was on soore after his yachting cruis with the residence of Braila, Reni, are being made in the penghbarhood of Braila, Reni, and Ismail, but I imagine they are merely faints."

and Ismail, but I imagine they are merely faints." s gives the statements current as follows: | which were recently built for China could be provided at rd operations as imminent explain the gen- 000 to build 10 Inflexibles, earrying 40 guns ait. which were bitherto scattered about in 2,000 tons without guns; 60-gun vessels of the Gamma the cantonments. The departure of a portion of the headquarters on the 11th inst, from Ploiesti to Alexandria is regarded as a surer indication of imminent. action, while the unusual precautions taken to pre-vent any one from approaching the Russian lines to destruction because of their number than a few mas goes to confirm this impression. One account states | sive ironclads like the Thunderer, Devastation, Dread-

fended by guaboats and launches. The crinchne sheld has been condemned stready as, at best, only a partial defense. What, then, is to be doned "More light," says the leading Jurnal. Light of sufficient power to disclose any object attempting to enter a cerdon of illumination round a ship, the ship itself remaining in darkness, it regards as at once the simplest and most effective precaution that can be devised against night attack. The employment of the electric light or of the ordinary modes for tols purnose is impossible. Yet if a sufficient and persistent illustination can be maintained at a given distance from a ship no torpedo launch or boat would venture to approach it. The hunch would be doomed for destruction, heling a mark for the guiner, and if it can be prevented from approaching within the rance necessary for the anuching and effects.

A COMMANDER WITH A STAFF OF BOYS. The Turkish army is virtually directed from Constantinople, where all its movements are planned, and all orders affecting military action issued by the Council of War. This council is composed of a number of generals, who are mere puppers in the hands of a few ignorant upstarts, according to whose caprice or command they vote and act. The commander-in-chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, executes the will of this body. A correspondent of The London Times describes him as possessing military experience, and a sharp, judicious eye, but as wholly wanting in those qualities which are imperiously demanded in the present crisis of his countryenergy and the power of rapid action. For Abdul Kerim's post at the present moment a man is necessary who, in post at the present moment a man is necessary who, in addition to military experience, is possessed of that during energy of character which would incite him at decisive moments unterly to disregard the resolutions of the War Council, and enable him to parsue and carry out his own independent course of action. To his natural incapacity must be added the creumstance that he is seconded by no general staff. The old commander-in-cible, surrounded only by a set of youths, without coun-sel, without assistance, and without support, is com-pletely thrown upon his own resources.

THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY. The Cologne Gazette states that the Russian army has gone into the field with guns which are in all respects equal, if not superior, in precision and force to those used by the German armies in the last French war. Their gunners have had ten years' experience of these The material used is partly bronze, partly steel. At first a great number of steel barrels were ob-Prince Milan's visit to the Czar was to press for tained from Messrs. Krupp, but, various experiments with bronze barrels having produced satisfactory results. the latter material only was used; so that the normal artillery equipment consists of bronze guns, the steel ones being kept as a reserve. The Russian field-guns are all 4-pounders and 9-pounders. The lighter guns are for the horse batteries and one-half of the foot batteries, and the heavier once for the remaining half. Both kinds are rather heavier, both as regards the shot and the barrel, than the German guns of corresponding size. This makes them less movable, but better suited for the present war, which will chiefly consist of attacks on for-

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF SCHNEIDER.

HOW HE GOT HIS APPOINTMENT-GEN, SCHURZ'S RECOMMENDATION-HOW TO MANAGE CHICAGO EDITORS-PECULIAR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS-DEVOTION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-HOW SCHNEIDER WAS INDUCED TO DECLINE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As to Schneider. His appointment to the not to seriously oppose the reprovisioning of Nicsics | Swiss mission is to be credited chiefly to The Chicago in consequence of the great less indicted at the Tribane, The Inter-Ocean, and The Journal. They all Kristars, and because the relief of the town has united in making it a personal matter, and when ceased to have any significance. Owing to the in- secured each claimed special credit. The fact is Sciencider is a sly old rogue, and he has a way of making opponents believe that he is the particular friend of each. He told Medill secrets about the business of The Inter-tiecan, while he was extending financial aid to the latter; and to Charley Wilson be commented confidentially on the wisdom of the management of The Journal, and criticised the course of The Tribune, etc. He placed his hand pleasantly on the shoulders of all three, smiled in their faces, and talked broken English with a sweet German accent. Medill wrote to both the President and Schurz in his behalf, and Nixon made a request of Secretary Sherman to give it his personal attention when it should come up in Cabinet meeting. Schurz certainly interested humself in the matter so much as to say that Mr. Schneider was a good man and would fill the place admirably. It is doubtful if Schneider loaned him money for his paper. He may have done so, if he thought Schurz would refer to him in his paper, and aid him in his ambitious

While the candidacy was being pushed, some facts pressed. When the appointment was made, Congressman Breatano, Mr. A. C. Hesing, and others opened their batteries on Mr. Schneider. Breatano wrote a very sancy letter to Secretary Evarts, and other enemies became very active. They placed in the hands of an intimate personal friend of the President papers to be laid before the President. Among them was a note for 500 galden, which Schneader refused to pay under the plea of the statine of hinitations. This was for money furnished his wife and sister to pay their passage to America. The bitterest assailants of Schneider are members of the sown family. his own family.

The men who conducted the campaign in Illinois last Fall were offended by Schneider's appointment. Col. A. C. Babcock (Liberal Republican), Chairman of the State Committee, had had Schneider made treasurer of the committee, and the money was deposited in the National Bank of Illinois, of which Schneider is President. One day a check for \$27, drawn by Babcock, was thrown out of the bank, and the Hon, C. B. Farwell (wealthy merchant and member of the committee) had to guarantee the member of the committee) had to guarantee the check. Thereafter Farweil and Babcock supplied most of the money to rin the canpaign, and were their own treasurers. Since then they have been disgusted with Scaneider. This Spring, when it was important to secure a large Republican majority in this city to strengthen the new Administration, subscriptions were asked. Schneider's book came in with \$50 set down for nim. Farwell saw it, and said to the man who brought it: "If you will take that back to Schneider and refuse his \$50, I will give you a check for \$500," which he did then and there.

The littleness of Schneider will be better understood from what follows: Mr. Lincoln appointed him Consul to Eisinore. He remained a few months, came boarc, and was appointed Internal Revenue

many of which were not widely known until lately). have thought the appointment a wretched one all along, because we do not believe the Government

succeeded in getting a prefly good working torce. All the other offices, except that of the Econing Bulletin, which, though paying union prices, is not in the union, promptly followed with a demand for a reduction. The printers were opposed to it two to one, but the President, by most unparliamentary "bulldezing," succeeded in forcing it through, and at the end of this week the price will be reduced to 40 cents a thousand cms, which is the second reduction within six months. All through the Exhibition the rate was 50 cents. The President down this morning they faund every case liked. Neither The Times nor The Ledger has any officerion to the price, and Mr. Chilais, to d. McClure, and Mr. McLauschin thin tolks 35 cents too low for good work. An exciting time is expected at the special meeting called for Wednesday, evening, at 5 o'clock.

Ledutes of the offices. To remove the postmusser might be charsed for the interest of the offices. To remove the postmusser might be charsed for the first personal as a force which is the circumstance might be charsed persons of their postmusser did not their postmuster in sections, in the private year of the incursive as centered, it would not be removed as extended. The post-office is not a political institution. If it be true, as you saide, that the mean seat opposes the polity of the Administration, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal, mises in his 2 all and activity he will be postmuster in the post-office is not a political institution. If it be river as you saide, that the mean seat opposes the polity of the post-office is not a political institution. If it be river as you saide, that the mean seat opposes the polity of the Administration, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal, that he has a right to do, to accept the reduction, but The Rem has refused to pay more than 35 cents, and when the compositors went down this moraling they found every case flicet. Neither The Places nor The Ledger has any origination to the price, and Mr. Chilais, Col. McClure, and Mr. McLaughlin think 35 cents too low for good work. An exciting time is ex-pected at the special meeting called for Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE PRINTERS' AND MOLDERS'

TROY, N. Y., June 18.-The employés of The Troy Times, embracing nearly one-half of the compositors of this city, have withdrawn to-day from the Printers' Union. A considerable number of molders heretofore belonging to the Moiders' Union have obtained employment to non-union founderies.

MURDERED BY A BARKEEPER.

AN UNKNOWN VAGRANT KICKED TO DEATH. Among the vagrants that frequent Fourthave. above Thirtieth-st., has often been noticed an old man, with straggling gray bair and ragged clothes, who went about begging for food and occasionally drinking the dregs from lager beer kegs left in front of saloons. No one knew his name, and it was supposed that he had no fixed place of abode, belonging, as he evidently did, to the army of city tramps. Last night he was passing the Union Hotel, at No. 465 Fourth-ave., and noticing a number of empty lager beer kees piled in front of the building, he stopped and began to draw from them into a small tin can the scanty dregs which tney contained. While thus engaged he was observed by Charles Marmont, the son of the proprietor of the hotel. Marmont has acted as bartender in the hotel. He went outside and with a curse kicked the vagrant and ordered him away. As the beggar rose from his half kneeling position, Marmont knocked him down and then kicked him several times about the body in a brutal manner. His victim made one or two unsuc cessful attempts to rise and then sank back. Several idle men at the hotel saw the assault, but made no attempt to

When Marmont had ceased his attack on the prostrate man, the ground was seen to be covered with blood, an one or two men who had witnessed the scene went to the side of the vagrant and examined him. A stream of blood was flowing from one of his legs below the knee, and it was discovered that an old sore, which had been improperly bandaged and only partially benied, had been broken onen by a blow from Marmont's foot. An arrery in the limb had been severed and the blood flowed freely. An effort was made to check the flow of blood but it was unsuccessful and the man soon became inscusible. A policeman was called to the place, and finding the man badly injured and unconscious, arrested Marmont and locked him up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station, to which the injured man was also taken. An ambulance was telegraphed for, but before it arrived the man had died. No one knew the man, and after a vain attempt to have him identified, the body was removed to the Morgae and the coroner was informed of the occurrence. The murdered man was about 55 years old, 5 feet and six inches in hight. one or two men who had witnessed the scene went to the

A CANAL SUPERINTENDENT SUSPENDED. ONEIDA, N. Y., June 18 .- Canal Commissioner Wairath has suspended Canal Superintendent C. W. Avery of Section 6 of the Eric Canal, and ordered Superintendent Drake of Section 7 to extend his authority over Section 6 until otherwise ordered.

WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH-MR. CONKLING BE-LIEVED TO FAVOR MR. HAYES-REPRESENTA-TIVE WALKER IN WASHINGTON. 8

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Washington, June 18 .- A number of gentlemen who have talked with the President lately agree in reporting that his policy will be to appoint no ocrais to office except perhaps in some parts of the South, where no Republicans of character and capacity are obtainable. In such instances it is likely that he will endeavor to select conservative men, of excellent reputation, who have not been active Democratic partisans.

Ex-Congressman Dockeray of North Carolina, is a prominent candidate for the London consulate, says it is not true, as reported, that he has said that the President has promised him the place.

Robert I. Smith, who has been appointed Collector of the Customs at Mobile, is a brother of Wm. H. Smith, the first Governor of Alabama after the reconstruction. The Smith brothers there, five or six of them, were Union men during the war and fought in Sherman's army. They belong to the anti-Spencer wing of the Alabama Republicans. The Custom house was first offered to the ex-Governor, but he declined because it is out of the line of the law, which is his profession, and he recommended his brother. He was subsequently offered the District-Attorneyship, which he also declined.

A prominent New-York politician, after satirizing Senator Conkling's dramatic departure for Europehis farewell speech, his invitations to prominent people to be on the wharf to see him off, and his graceful waving of a small American flag about the size of those stuck in ceremonial cakes, as the steamer sailed down the bay-prophesied to-day not creditable to Schneider leaked out but were sup- | that he would appear in Congress next session as a supporter of President Hayes's policy. He predicted that the Senator, when he returns, after making many enigmatical utterances and after exciting the curiosity of the newspapers for two or three weeks, will make a speech advising all Republicans to uphold the Administration.

Representative Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia is here, and to-day called upon the President in reference to having the Consolidated Pension Agency for the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee located at Richmond; but the probability is there will be no change from Knoxville, as heretofore fixed upon by the President, Gov. Walker also called upon the Postmaster-General in regard to a fast mail to Richmond, and a through mail to Montgomery and New-Orleans, which service will probably be arranged as soon as

The President has appointed M. W. Gibbs to be Register of the Land Office at Lattle Rock, Ark.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DOCTRINE. EMPHATIC LETTERS FROM GEN, KEY AND PUBLIC

PRINTER DEFREES-POLITICS WEIGHED AGAINST EFFICIENCY AND USEFULNESS.

Washington, June 18 .- A few days ago a number of clerks who had been discharged by the recentlyappointed postmaster from the post-office of one of the larger cities of the West, visited Washington to lay their grievances before Postmaster-General Key and to give some advice as to the conduct of the Administration. They represented that the new postmaster had discharged faithful and efficieng cierks (themselves), and appointed inexperienced and inefficient clerks in their stead, and, Collector. He was then poor. While in that office he became very wealthy. He is a milhonaire today, but he owes it all to the Republican party and the Government. Hence the imagnation. Some of us here, without reference to these facts | ifested a hostility to the Southern policy of the Administracion, for which offenses they asked his removal and the appointment of some one who would appreciate their political and official devotion. The should send abroad as our representative a man who cannot speak good English. But Senneider has decimed, and it is a great disappointment to him. dent. The following copy of an antograph letter writen by Judge Key shows his decision:

type, and a number of Theoregard launches. These similar vessels would be available for service all along the line of communication to the East; they would be far more handy than the larger ships and far less liable to destruction because of their number than a few massive francheds like the Thunderer, Devastation, Dreadmanght, and Individue.

But the British public does not like to adout that it has been wasting money on irenclads which have to be defended by gunboats and hanches. The crinchne shield has been condemned shrady as, at best, only

This letter is especially significant from the fact that it was submitted to the President and had his approval. The letter is addressed to the deputation of discharged clerks from the Pittsburgh Post-Office who came here recently to get reinstated if possible and to move for the removal of the postmaster recently appointed at that place. Neither this letter nor the one recently sent to a special agent in the South, which also contained some good civil service doctrine, was written with a view to publication. In addition to these expressions concerning the civil service, the following has appeared to-day, it being a circular issued by Public Printer Defrees in

a circular issued by Public Printer Defrees in response to applications for place:

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

WASHISGTON, D. C., June 18, 1877.

It is now more than suxeen years since the establishment of the Government Printing Office. Since that time compositors, pressmen, and bookonders have come here from every part of the country for employment. Many of them obtained if, and have by hard work and comony sectred nomes for their families, which in many instances have not been entirely part for. Others who do not own houses rent them or board, and nearly all have I millies to support out of their daily carnings. There are now more sober, industrious, and capable workmen of this character here than can at any time be employed. It would be impact and cruel to discharge any of these workmen meetly to put others from a distance in their places, and it will not be done. As betters have been received from a great number of persons asking comployment, it is deemed best to adopt this methon of informing all concerned that it cannot be had, so that the expense of coming h re may be avoided. It must also be understood that this establishment cannot be made either a religious, political, or charitable asymm. It is a great workshop, the most extensive publishing house in the world, and must be managed with the same regard to comony as is observed by the managers of similar private workshops, or else it were better for the Government to abolish it.

THE ARMY NOT SUFFERING. NOT AN UNUSUAL DELAY IN PAYING THE MEN-THE OFFICERS WITHOUT CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

say that the soldiers will not be put to any hardship by reason of the want of funds for paying the troops. The first regular pay day after the close of the present fiscal year will be Sept. 1, but it has not been uncommon for paymasters to be a month or two behind time in getting around to frontier posts. As the men are supplied by the Government with everything they need, a delay in getting their pay is to them a small matter. The officers will be put to some annoyance, as they have to live on their pay. They have no cause to complain, however, because the President did not call Congress together in May or June to pass the Appropriation bill. If there had been an early extra session the Democrats would have insisted upon cutting down the army and turning out the officers rendered supernumerary by a reduction in the number of regiments. By next October it is probable that they will have recovered from their hostility to the Indians killed six soldiers.

blue costs, and will think seriously before they attempt to break down our little military establishment.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS RIGIDLY RESPONSIBLE. Washington, Monday, June 18, 1877.

The Supirvising Inspector of Steamboats the Second District of New-York has received a letter from the department with regard to excur sion steamers, a request having been made for a standard by which to regulate the number of passengers The Department says Section 78 wisely leaves to each inspector the responsibility of limiting the number of passengers to each steamer, and in assuming it be simply omplies with the statute under which the inspector of hulls is appointed, which requires that he shall be fully ompetent to make a trustworthy estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steam vessels, and their equipment, deemed essential to the safety of life in navigation. The Department has no authority to relieve inspectors from statutory obligaas or to make rules for their guidance, that being a matter primarily develving upon the Board of Supervi ing Inspectors, subject, however, to the approval of the Department. Rule 78 having received such approval has now the ferce of law, and the Department will exact from inspectors a strict flucity to the true intent and meaning of that rule and the statute on which its founded. The duty is enjoined on inspectors of frequent visit to excursion steamers in order to have personal knowledge of the fact that the equipments are kept up to the eriginal requirements, and that the hull and botlers are entirely safe.

THE ACCUSED CHIEF CLERK. Commissioner J. Q. Smith arrived to-day, and our to the North-Western agencies, and hurried back to Washington on hearing that charges had been preferred against his chief clerk, Mr. Galpin, Mr. Smith says he feels confident that the result of the investigation now in progress will be to demonstrate that the charges are either false or frivolous. When Mr. Smith took the Comwho formerly held the office, if he knew of any one espe cially fitted for the position of chief clerk. Gen. Walker said he knew just the man, if he would accept the place. He referred to Mr. Gaipin, who had been his place. He referred to Mr. Gaipin, who had been his confidential clerk while he was superintendent of the census and who was then practicing law at Heriford, Conn. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Gaipin's capacity, and said he would stake his life on his integrity. Mr. Saifin thought that such a recommendation was worth more than an ordinary political recommendation signed by forty Congressmen. After consulting what secretary Chandler he telegraphed Mr. Gaipin an offer of the position and it was accepted. The investigation how going on is being connucted with secrecy, and the accused chief clerk does not know what is being brought up against him. If the committee conclude that and the accused enter clerk does not know what is becomen to prompt up against thin. If the committee conclude that there is only apparent ground for the charges Secretary schurz will no doubt give Mr. Galoin a chance to face his accusers. Some of the charges relate to matters which occurred long before Mr. Galoin had any connection with the office.

AN IMPORTANT COUNCIL IN CANADA. The Interior Department is informed that the Canadian Government will hold a grand council July or August with the Indian tribes inhabiting the region orth of Dakota and Montana, lying witain the territory of Manitoba. It is understood that Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, will be present, and that the chief purpose of the council will be to obtain a cession of terriin the tribes to be represented at the council is supposed to be about 30,000. The Canadian authorities have been so uniformly successful in their treatment of the Indiaus in avoiding wars and establishing relations satisfactor to the red men, as well as the whites, that the meior they employ could no donot be studied with profit by of Government. It is suggested that it would be a good its for the Interior Department to dispatch a representative to the council to observe and report.

Secretary Evarts has no official information of any change o purpose on the part of the French Gov-ernment concerning the Paris Exposition. All the comnumications received give assurances that the fair will be held next year, as announced. In and out the State Department however, the opinion gathers strength that a postponement will be decided upon before long. In prove an insuperable obstacle to holding a satisfactory Exin France. The elections which will follow the dissolu-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washingros, Monday, Jane 18, 1977. Secretary Evarts is collecting all the literature available on the subject of the British civi service system as applied to the consular and diplomatic services of that

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that secondlass medals, recognizing gallant conduct in saving human life on the occasion of the stranding of the bark rann r, near Milwankee, Wis, in September inst, be issued to the following persons, namely: Henry M. Lee, N. A. Peterson, Basut Orison, Arthur Orison, Heary Sparks, and John McKenna.

The President expects to go to the White Sulphur

Springs the latter part of July or early in August. The trip does not appear to be definitely arranged for, but the President expresses his desire to make it. He is familiar with the region around the Serings, having cam-pargued there in 1861 with the 23d Onio Infantry.

The cierks of the Internal Revenue Office will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions relative to the death of the late Commissioner D. D. Pratt, whose death is the first on the list of those who have had charge of that bureau since its organiza-

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the United States District Court at Detroit has sustained the decision of Secretary Shérman that imported fresh fish, packed in ice, is not confided to free entry as fish intended for immediate consumption.

It is reported at the Treasury that since German of members of the Syndicate, are doing their best in this country and in Europe to prevent the success
of the new 4 per cent from, then course is supposed to
be influenced by jealousy of the Syndicate.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, left for the Pacific

coast this morning on official business. The Secretary of the Treasury has designated R. E. Preston, esq., Exem-mer of the Mint Bureau, as Actuag Director during the absence of Dr. Linderman.

The Post-Office Department gives notice that the direct Porto Rico mail, scheduled for the 20th mst., will not be dispatched until the 23d inst., the departure of the steamer Huntsville from New-York being postponed to

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General United States Army, left here to-day for a visit to his family and friends in Massachusetts. During his absence Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Vincent will discharge the duties of the depart-

Ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio, the newly appointed Minister to France, will accompany President Hayes on his trip to New-England next week. William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, arrived here this

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE DISTURBANCE AT OKA.

MONTREAL, June 18 .- No further arrests have been made at Oka to-day. Col. Amyot of the Pro-vincial police says it is not his intention to make any arrests if Calef Joseph will consent to an interview, with a view to settling the points at issue. Chief Joseph and about 50 Lidians are armed and in the bush outside the Amyot says the object of his visit is to protect the French Camarians, including priests and nams, from being attacked by Protestant Indians who are unour arms; but the latter are of the opinion that this is a mere pretext to get them within their grass. It is reported to-day that the police have ordered all newspaper reporters to leave Oka. village of Oka, which is about 32 miles from here. Col. Washington, June 18 .- Army paymasters

INDIAN OUTBREAKS IN DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, D. T., June 17, via CHEYENNE, Wy. T., June 18.-On Friday last a small party of Indians made a dash upon Montana Ranche, nine miles from this city, and succeeded in running off considerable live stock. A party of 20 miners, bound for the Big Horn from this point, were fired upon by Indians when about 60 miles out. One of the miners was slightly wounded.

A BATTLE WITH THE OREGON INDIANS. SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 .- A dispatch from Walla Walla says the stage from Lewiston brought news that the soldiers from Lapwai and the Indians had fought about 13 miles from Cottonwood Creek. Young

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

SENATE AND PRESIDENCY.

THE NEXT STATE SENATE CONCEDED BY DEMOCRATS TO THE REPUBLICANS-SENATOR CONKLING'S RE-ELECTION-ALLEGED CANDIDACY OF MR. TILDEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
UTICA, June 15.—The Republicans of this State will undoubtedly secure a majority of the Senate to e chosen this Fall, even if they should lose control of the lower branch of the Legislature. This is onceded by every well-informed Democrat whom I have met in Central New-York, Looking at the subject in any light, claiming for their party every Senatorial district in New-York City, and all the doubtful districts elsewhere, the Democrats with whom I have talked see no way to escape defeat. Senator Conkling's successor will not, therefore, be selected this Fall-his politics even will not be determined. But while the Democrats give up the State Senate, and will attribute their defeat to the failure of the Reapportionment bill, they do not by any means give up the Assembly, nor do they expect to be beaten on the State ticket. In effecting candidates for the State Senate, also, some questions will be asked by those most intimately interested in the more important contest for next year, and some pledges may be insisted on as a condition of support in nominating conventions; but all of this will be done in a quiet way, and the aspirations of men who are looking to Senatorial honors in Washington will not give much outward color to the Fall campaign in this State.

I believe that it is universally understood that Senator Conkling will be a candidate for reflection in case the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature of 1879, and that his friends are already looking diligently after his interests. His absence from the country for a few months this Summer does not interfere with this work in the least; in some respects it makes it easier. Some of the bitterest auti-Conkling men in the Republican party have already been urged to give up their opposition, and in one or two cases I have heard that substantial considerations have been offered. If other Republican candidates are "laying pipe" in the same direction they are doing it in a very quiet way, for I have heard nothing of it, although I have heard in dividual Republicans express a preference that Mr. Conkling should not be reflected.

An impression seems to have got abroad among ome of the Republicans of the State that ex-Gov. Tilden will be a candidate for the United States Senatorship in 1879, if the Democrats should gain control of the Legislature, and that he will make use of all the political resources at his command (and they are not few), not only to obtain the support of his own party, but also to secure for that party a majority both in the Senate and in the Assembly. If Mr. Tilden is giving his attention to this matter he is doing it in such a quiet and unobtrusive way as not yet to have attracted attention. I have met some Democrats in Central New-York who during the Presidential campaign were among Mr. Tilden's most confidential friends, and who are still warmly devoted to him. Without any exception they have expressed the opinion that Mr. Tilden would not be a candidate for the Senatorship. Some of them speak very positively of his being the Presidential candidate again three years from now, and of his election, but this seems like counting the chickens before the eggs are laid.

The Democrats of the interior of the State seem to believe that Gov. Tilden will take measures to test Mr. Haves's title to the Presidency during the coming session of Congress, and this expectation does not grow out of anything said by Mr. Tilden or any one else at the banquet in New-York this week. I heard it spoken of several times before that banquet took place. Exactly how the test is to be applied, no one seems to know, but a joint resolution of some kind is talked of which shall amount to something more than the brutum fulmen of the last House of Representatives in its last days. The Democrats think that such a resolution as, this may be passed through the Senate by the aid of Republicans from the South and elsewhere who are displeased with the Administration. If anything of this kind is contemplated I suspect that its object will be not to depose President Hayes, but to make political capital for future campaigns.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING PAPERS THAT WILL BE READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 17 .- The American Social Science Association has decided to hold its "general meeting for 1877" in this place. Mr. David A. Weils. President of the Association, will open the me ing with an address on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4. Upon read: "The Silver Question," by B. P. Nourse of Boston; "Savings Banks," by John P. Townsend of New-York; "The Prespect of Resumption," by Gamaliel Bradford of Boston; "Taxation," by Prof. W. G. Summer of Yalo College; "Local Taxation," by William Minot, jr., of

Thursday, Sept. 6, the following papers will he read: "Registration in the United States," by Dr. Elisha Harris of New-York; "Changes in Population," by Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell Mass.: "The Industrial and Social Aspects of the Southern Question," by the Hon. Peter Hamilton of Mobile, Ala.; "The Relations of the United States to Each Other as Modified by the War and the Constitutional Amendments," by J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia;
"Education in the Southern States," by Gen. T. M.

On Friday, Sept. 7, there will be a debate on "The Chinese Question," and papers will be read by the following persons: "The Tariff Question," by Horace White of Chicago; "Custom-house Forms," by Henry D. Hyde of Boston; "Municipal Government," no author given; to be followed by a discussion in which ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman will take part.

he followed by a discussion in which ex-clov. John 1.

Hoffman will take part.

A section of the association called "The Conference of Charities" will meet on the morning of Sept. 5, at which Gov. Robinson will make the opening address, and reports will be received from the several societies and States represented in the conference. In the atternoon a report from a standing committee on "Insanity," written by John B. Chapin, M. D., of New-York; a report from the standing Committee on Statistics, written by Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Concord, and a report on "Medical Charities and Out-door Redief" will all be read and discussed. Thursday, Sept. 6, in the same conference, the following papers will be read: "Delinquent and Dependent Children," by W. P. Letchworth of Buffalo, and on "H reditary Transmission of Veca and Pamperson as Hinstrated in the 'Jukes' Family." A report on "Tramps" will be made the same day by a committee consisting of the Rev. E. E. Hale of Boston, Charles L. Brace of New-York, H. W. Lert of Pontine, Mich.; F. B. Sanborn and George S. Hale of Massachusetts, and W. P. Letchworth.

In the "Jurisprudence Department" of the Educa-

etc., worth, In the "Jurisprudence Department" of the Educa-In the "Jurisprudence Department" of the Educational Sections, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, the following papers wil be read: "Legal Education," by the Rev. Dr. Wootsey of New-Haven; "The Work of American Law Schools and its Hiodrances," by Prof. W. P. Wells of Michigan University; and on "Methods of Studying Law," by Prof. James B. Thayer of Harvard University, On Thursday, Sept. 6, in this department, Prof. C.S. Baldwin of Yale College will read a poem on "A Pest-Graduate Course of Legal Study." The same day, in the "Health Department" of the Educational Sections, papers on "The Venditation and Warming of Schools" will be read by D. F. Lincoln, M. D., of Boston, Dr. H. P. Bowditch of Boston, and Dr. Frederick Winsor of Winchesser, Mass. The following day a paper on "Health and Study," by B. C. Northrop of New-Laven, and one on "Tae Haif-Time System of Education," by D. F. Lincoln of Boston, with be read.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Baltimore, June 18.—Nicholas Mitchell, a dairy-man, was fatally cut with a knife by Edward Harvey, a truck driver, o-day, while engaged in an altercation.

Middle Town, N. Y., June 18.—William Hunt, age 15 years, a son of Cornelius D. Hunt of New York, who shot nimed academaily on Friday last near Ridgebury, died of his wound yesterlay.

MIDBLETOWN, N. Y., June 18.—John A. Roy, a armer, age 23, of Deckertown, N. J., died yesterday of fock-try from the effect of wounding his foot with a rusty nail a critical since. He leaves a wife. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 18.—Joseph Bordwell, and citizen, was found drowned in the canal at Arbon 1887.

old citizen, was found drowned in the canal at Aibien yester, day m-ruing. Two other men, quarry hands, were accident-ally drowned at Aibien yesterday.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 18.—Selim Renker, a well-known politician, formerly editor of Flake's Buildin, and at the time of his death Treasurer of Galveston County, committed succeeds this morning by shooting through the head.